PARAGONAH TOWN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

and

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

with

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Wilson & Company

Certified Public Accountants / A Professional Corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Town Council Paragonah Town Paragonah, Utah

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Paragonah Town, Utah as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006 which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Paragonah Town, Utah as of June 30, 2006 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2006, on our consideration of Paragonah Town, Utah's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis, as listed in the financial section of the table of contents and budgetary comparison information on page 31 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Paragonah Town, Utah's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of Paragonah Town, Utah. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

WILSON & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

December 6, 2006 Cedar City, Utah

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion of Paragonah Town (Town) financial performance provides an overview of the Town's financial activities for the year ending June 30, 2006. This report is in conjunction with the Town's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities as of the close of the most recent year by \$1,086,243 (net assets). Of this amount, \$532,295 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The government's total net assets increased by \$50,653. The revenues met or exceeded the adopted budgeted amounts, and expenditures were less than the adopted budgeted amounts.

At the close of the current year, the Town government funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$187,344, a decrease of \$52,314 in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, \$187,344 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved fund balance).

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components:

1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Town finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, highways & streets, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the Town are water and electric services.

Fund financial statements

A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and enterprise funds.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balance of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes if fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town maintains two governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with those budgets.

Refer to the table of contents for the location of the basic governmental fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds

The Town maintains two proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and electric service operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and electric services which are considered major funds of the Town.

Refer to the table of contents for the location of the basic proprietary fund financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes are part of the basic financial statements.

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning The Town.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

Government-wide financial analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,086,243 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the Town's net assets (51 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt should there be any used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town has no outstanding debt as of year end. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay debt, should it be incurred, must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

At the end of the year, the Town is able to report positive balances in both categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

Paragonah Town's Net Assets

	 vernmental activities	Business-type Activities		Total
	 2006		2006	2006
Current & other assets	\$ 240,244	\$	353,561	\$ 593,805
Capital asset	 203,796		350,152	 553,948
Total assets	 444,040		703,713	 1,147,753
Long-term Liabilities outstanding				
Other liabilities	 52,900		8,610	 61,510
Total liabilities	52,900		8,610	61,510
Net assets:				
Invested in cap. assets, net of debt	203,796		350,152	553,948
Unrestricted	187,344		344,951	 532,295
Total net assets	\$ 391,140	_\$	695,103	\$ 1,086,243

Changes in Paragonah Town's Net Assets

	Governmental Business-type Activities Activities 2006 2006		 Total	
			 2006	 2006
Revenues:				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$	66,704	\$ 230,953	\$ 29 7,657
Operating grants and contributions		113,850		113,850
Capital Grants		18,998		18,998
General revenues				
Property taxes		19,171		19,171
General Sales and use taxes		46,504		46,504
Fees-in-lieu of taxes		5,095		5,095
Earnings on investments		4,649	7,613	12,262
Impact fees			2,000	2,000
Connection Fees			11,237	11,237
Miscellaneous		12,141		12,141
Transfers In			 80,000	 80,000
Total revenues		287,112	331,803	618,915
Expenses:				
General government		103,074		103,074
Highways & streets		35,667		35,667
Public Safety		114,594		114,594
Culture & recreation		2,603		2,603
Cemetery		26,515		26,515
Water fund			49,753	49,753
Electric Fund			156,056	156,056
Transfers Out		80,000	 	 8 0,000
Total expenses		362,453	205,809	 568,262
Increase (decrease) in net assets	\$	(75,341)	\$ 125,994	\$ 50,653

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental funds

The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$117,180, which is the total fund balance. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures.

Proprietary funds

The Town's proprietary funds provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the water service fund at the end of the year amounted to \$106,462 and for the electric fund was \$238,489.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget of \$18,666 can be briefly summarized as follows:

\$3,300 decrease in general government

\$1,900 increase in highway and streets

\$61,562 increase in public safety

\$ 1,086 increase in cemetery

During the year, actual revenues were more than budgeted revenues by \$16,730, and actual expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$10,271.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets

The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2006, amounts to \$203,796 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes, buildings, and equipment.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term debt

At the end of the current year, the Town had no outstanding debt.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Paragonah Town, 44 North 100 West, P.O. Box 600247, Paragonah, Utah 84760.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2006

	Governmental Activities					Total
Assets:						
Current assets:						
Cash & cash equivalents	\$	216,868	\$	330,17 0	\$	547,038
Accounts receivable		4,915		23,391		28,306
Property tax receivable	•	18,461		•		18,461
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		20 3,796		350,152		553,948
Total assets		444,040		703,713		1,147,753
Liabilities and Net Assets						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		33,318		8,6 10		41,928
Other payables		1,121				1,121
Deferred revenue property tax		18,461				18,461
Total liabilities		52,900		8,6 10		61,510
Net Assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		203 ,796		350,152		553,948
Unrestricted		187,344		344,951		532,295
Total net assets	\$	391 ,140	\$	695,103	\$	1,086,243

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2006

				Progra	m Revenues				
Functions	<u></u>	Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		(Exp ense) levenue
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$	103,074	\$ 66,704	\$	3,000	\$	_	\$	(33,370)
Highways & streets		35,667			35,325				(342)
Public Safety		114,594			75,525		18,998		(20,071)
Culture & recreation		2,603							(2,603)
Cemetary		26,5 15							(26,515)
Total governmental activities		282,453	66,704		113,850		18,998		(82,901)
Business-type activities:									
Water Fund		49,753	49 ,103						(650)
Electric Fund		156,056	181,850						25,794
Total business-type activities		205,809	230,953						25,144
Total government	<u>s</u>	48 8.2 62	\$ 297.657	_\$	113.850	\$	18.998	_\$	(57,757)

(Continued on page 12)

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2006

Changes in net assets	Governmental Activities			iness-type ctivities	Total		
Net (expense) revenue from previous page	\$	(82,901)	\$	25,144	\$	(57,757)	
General revenues:		(, , , , ,	·	22,1	•	(37,737)	
Taxes:							
Property taxes		19,171				19,171	
Fees-in-lieu of taxes		5,095				5,095	
General sales and use taxes		46,504				46,504	
Earnings on investments		4,649		7,613		12,262	
Connection Fees				11,237		11,237	
Impact fees				2,000		2,000	
Miscellaneous		12,141		,		12,141	
Operating Transfers		(80,000)		80,000		,	
Total general revenues and transfers		7,560		100,850		108,410	
Increase in net assets		(75,341)		125,994		50,653	
Net assets - beginning		466, 481		569,109		1,035,590	
Net assets - ending	<u> </u>	391 ,140	\$	695,103	\$	1,086,243	

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2006

	General	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:						
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 146,704	\$	70,164	\$	216,868	
Accounts receivables	 4,915				4,915	
Total assets	\$ 151,619	\$	70,164	\$	221,783	
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 33,318	\$	-	\$	33,318	
Sales Tax Payable	1,121				1,121	
Total liabilities	 34,439		-		34,439	
Fund balances:						
Unreserved, undesignated	 117,180		70,164		- 187,344	
Total fund balances	 117,180		70,164		187,344	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 151,619	\$	70,164	\$	221,783	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2006

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	-	
Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	187,344
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$720,600 and the accumulated depreciation		
is \$51 6,8 04		203,796
Total net assets - governmental activities	\$	391,140

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2006

REVENUES:		General	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
REVENUES: Taxes	•		_		_		
Interest earnings	\$	70,770	\$	-	\$	70,770	
Licenses and permits		4,649				4,649	
Intergovernmental revenues		6,194				6,194	
Charges for services		134,136		0.604		134,136	
Miscellaneous revenues		57,080		9,624		66,704	
Total revenues	-	4,660		0.624		4,660	
1 otal revenues		277,489		9,624		287,113	
EXPENDITURES:							
General government		96,448				96,448	
Highways & streets		35,667				35,667	
Public Safety		98,194				98,194	
Culture & recreation		2,603				2,603	
Cemetary		26,515				26,515	
Total expenditures		259,427		-		259,427	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		18,062		9,624		27,686	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		
Operating transfers in				-		-	
Operating transfers out		(80,000)		-		(80,000)	
Sale of fixed assets							
Total other financing sources (uses)		(80,000)		-		(80,000)	
Excess of revenues and other sources over							
(under) expenditures and other uses		(61,938)		9,624		(52,314)	
FUND BALANCES JULY 1		179,118		60 ,540		239,658	
FUND BALANCES JUNE 30	\$	117,180	\$	70,164	\$	187,344	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2006

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds	\$ (52,314)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital outlays 36,954	
Depreciation expense (59,981)	
	(23,027)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (75,341)

Statement of Net Assets

Major Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2006

•		Water Fund		Electric Fund		Total
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash & cash equivalents	\$	101 ,70 7	\$	228,463	\$	330,170
Accounts receivable		6,223		17,168		23,391
Total current assets		107,930		245,631		353,561
Long-term assets:						-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		265,310		84,842		350,152
Total long-term assets		265,310		84,842	-	350,152
Total assets		373,240		330,473		703, 713
Liabilities and Net Assets Liabilities: Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable		1,468		7,142		8,610
Total current liabilities		1,468		7,142		8,610
Long-term liabilities:						
Total long-term liabilities						
Total liabilities		1,468		7,142		8,610
Net assets:					,	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		265,310		84,842		350,152
Unrestricted		106,462		238,489		344,951
Total net assets	\$	371,772	\$	323,331	_\$	695 ,103

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

Major Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Total	
Operating revenues: Net revenue	\$ 49,1 03	\$ 181,850	\$ 230,953	
Total operating revenues	49,103	181,850	230,953	
Operating expenses:				
Salaries & Employee Benefits	21,632	19,629	41,261	
Materials and Supplies	10,045	6,332	16,377	
Utilities	550	•	550	
Contracted Services	1,042	1,284	2,326	
Purchased Power		114,135	114,135	
Insurance	5,992	3,603	9,595	
Other	2,851	7,438	10,289	
Depreciation	7,641	3,635	11,276	
Total operating expenses	49,753	156,056	205,809	
Operating income (loss)	(650)	25,794	25,144	
Nonoperating income:				
Interest Revenue	1,335	6,278	7,613	
Connection Fees	5,112	6,125	11,237	
Impact Fees	2,000		2,000	
Total nonoperating income	8,447	12,403	20,850	
Net income (loss) before transfers	7,797	38,197	45,994	
Transfer in	40,000	40,000	80, 000	
Change in net assets	47,797	78,197	125,994	
Net assets - beginning	3 23,9 75	245,134	569, 109	
Net assets - ending	\$ 371,772	\$ 323,331	\$ 695,103	

Statement of Cash Flows Major Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2006

		Water Fund		Electric Fund		Total
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Cash received from customers	\$	47,245	\$	182,108	\$	229,353
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(21,514)		(145,056)		(166,570)
Cash payments to employees for services		(21,632)		(19,629)		(41,261)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		4,099		17,423		21,522
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Operating transfers from other funds		40,000		40,000		80, 000
Net cash (used) by noncapital financing activities		40,000		40,000		80, 000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Cash received from impact fees		2,000		_		2,000
Cash received from connection fees		5,112		6,125		11,237
Net cash (used) by capital and related activities		7,112		6,125		13,237
Cash flows from investing activities						
Interest received		1,335		6,278		7,613
Net cash (used) by investing activities		1,335		6,278		7,613
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		52,546		69,826		122,372
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning		4 9,161		158,637		207,798
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$	101,707	\$	228,463	\$	330,170
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net						
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)	\$	(650)	\$	25,794	\$	25,144
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to	-	` ,	,	,	•	
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						_
Depreciation expense		7,641		3,635		11,276
Increase decrease accounts receivable		(1,858)		258		(1,600)
Increase decrease in accounts payable		(1,034)		(12,264)		(13,298)
Total adjustments		4,749		(8,371)		(3,622)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	4,099	\$	17,423	\$	21,522

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of Paragonah Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial position of various fund types and account groups and the results of operations of the various fund types. The basic financial statements are presented for the year ended June 30, 2006.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, Paragonah Town has included all funds and account groups. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and that exclusion would cause the Town's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Town to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Town.

Based on the above criteria, the Town has no component units and is not a component unit of any other government.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net assets and statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

C: Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, Paragonah Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Sales taxes, property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water Fund accounts for the activities of the Town's water distribution system.

The Electric Fund accounts for the activities of the Town's electric system.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of all enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds includes the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D: Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

Deposits and Investments:

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

Investments for the government, as well as for its component units, are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 Years
Improvements Other Than Buildings	20 Years
Equipment	5 Years

As allowed by GASB Statement 34, the Town has elected to report infrastructure on a prospective basis.

June 30, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Compensated Absences:

The Town has a policy which allows employees to accumulate vacation pay. The Town allows vacation days to accumulate up to a maximum of 21 days for full time employees payable at termination. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 30 days.

Long-Term Obligations:

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations if any are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets.

In the fund financial statement, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, if any, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Fund Equity:

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

E. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements:

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governments fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. These differences primarily result from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net assets versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets.

Capital related items:

When capital assets (property, plant, & equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net assets includes those capital assets among the assets of the Town as a whole.

June 30, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Cost of capital assets	\$	720,600
Accumulated depreciation	_(516,804)
Total difference	\$	203,796

B. Explanation of differences between governmental fund operating statements and the statement of net activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances — total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net differences, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$	36,954
Depreciation expense		<u>(59,981</u>)
Net difference as reported	<u>\$</u>	(23,027)

F: Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

G: Property Tax:

Iron County assesses all taxable property other than centrally-assessed property, which is assessed through the state, by May 22 of each year. The Town should adopt a final tax rate prior to June 22, which is then submitted to the state for approval. Property taxes are due on November 30 of each year. Delinquent taxes are subject to a penalty of 2% or \$10.00, whichever is greater. After January 15 of the following year, delinquent taxes and penalty bear interest of 6% above the federal discount rate from January 1 until paid.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as they become delinquent. All unpaid taxes levied during the year become delinquent December 1 of the current year.

Property tax revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. Amounts available include those property tax receivables expected to be collected within sixty days after year end.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

H: Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual budgets are adopted for governmental and proprietary fund types. Encumbrance accounting is not employed by the Town in its governmental funds, therefore, all annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The Town can make adjustments to the adopted budget through public hearings. During the fiscal year, the Town made budget adjustments through public hearings the effects of which were material and are reflected in management's discussion and analysis.

I: Statement of Cash Flows:

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Water and Electric Utility Funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Town maintains a cash and investment pool, which includes the cash account and several investments.

Deposits and investments for local governments are governed by the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah Code Annotated*, Title 51, Chapter 7, "the Act") and by rules of the Utah Money Management Council ("the Council").

The Town's deposit and investment policy is to follow the Utah Money Management Act and rules of the Utah Money Management Council. However, the Town does not have a separate deposit or investment policy that addresses specific types of deposit and investment risks to which the Town is exposed.

Utah State law requires that Town funds be deposited with a "qualified depository" as defined by the Utah Money Management Act. "Qualified depository" includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements as defined in Rule 11 of the Utah Money Management Act. Rule 11 establishes the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified depository may hold in order to minimize risk of loss and defines capital requirements which an institution must maintain to be eligible to accept public funds.

The Utah Money Management Act also governs the scope of securities allowed as appropriate temporary investments for the Town and conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions are to be conducted through qualified depositories or primary reporting dealers.

June 30, 2006

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

As of June 30, 2006, the Town had the following deposits and investments:

Deposit and investment type	Fair Value
Cash on deposit State Treasurer's investment pool	\$ 239,261 307,777
	<u>\$ 547,038</u>

The following paragraphs discuss the Town's exposure to various risks related to its cash management activities.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be recovered. The Town's policy for managing custodial credit risk is to adhere to the Money Management Act. The Act requires all deposits of the Town to be in a qualified depository, defined as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and which has been certified by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council. As of June 30, 2006, \$139,261 of the Town's bank balances of \$239,261 were uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk of investments. The Town's investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund has no custodial risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for limiting the credit risk of investments is to comply with the Money Management Act. The Act requires investment transactions to be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities. Permitted investments include deposits of qualified depositories; repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first-tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poors; bankers acceptances; obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. government sponsored enterprises; bonds and notes of political subdivisions of the State of Utah; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as defined in the Act.

June 30, 2006

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

The Town is authorized to invest in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF), an external pooled investment fund managed by the Utah State Treasurer and subject to the Act and Council requirements. The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, and deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses, net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participants' average daily balances.

Following are the Town's investments at June 30, 2006.

Investment Type

Fair Value

Maturity

Quality Ratings

PTIF

\$ 307,777

less than 1 year

not rated

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town manages its exposure to declines in fair value by solely investing in the PTIF and by adhering to the Money Management Act. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity of commercial paper to 270 days or less and fixed rate negotiable deposits and corporate obligations to 365 days or less. Maturities of the Town's investments are noted above.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Town's policy to limit this risk is to adhere to the rules of the Money Management Council. The Council's rule 17 limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to between 5 and 10 percent depending upon the total dollar amount held in the Town's portfolio at the time of purchase.

As of year end, the Town had no investments other than an investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund.

NOTE 3. CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2006 was a follows:

Governmental activities:	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvement Machinery & Equipment Total capital assets, being depreciated	\$ 80,538 603,108 683,646	\$ 36,954 36,954	\$ 	\$ 80,538 640,062 720,600
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Building & Improvements Machinery & Equipment Total accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, being depreciated, net Governmental activities capital assets, net	20,989 435,834 456,823 226,823 \$ 226,823	2,013 57,968 59,981 (23,027) \$ (23,027)	<u> </u>	23,002 493,802 516,804 203,796 \$ 203,796
Business type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated	·			
Land Total capital assets, not being depreciated	\$ 10,200 10,200	\$	\$	\$ 10,200 10,200
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Machinery & Equipment Total capital assets, being depreciated	532,978 532,978			532,978 532,978
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Machinery & Equipment	181,750	11,276		193,026
Total accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	181,750 351,228	11,276 (11,276)		193,026 339,952
Business type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 361,428</u>	<u>\$ (11,276)</u>	_\$	<u>\$ 350,152</u>

NOTE 3. CAPITAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

Depreciation was charged to governmental activities functions as follows:

General government	\$ 6,626
Public Safety	 53,355
Total	\$ 59,981

NOTE 4. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description: Paragonah Town, Utah contributes to the Local Governmental Noncontributory Retirement System which is part of the cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the Utah Retirement Systems (Systems). Utah Retirement Systems provide refunds, retirement benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries in accordance with retirement statutes.

The Systems are established and governed by the respective sections of Chapter 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Chapter 49 provides for the administration of the Utah Retirement Systems and Plans under the direction of the Utah State Retirement Board (Board) whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Local Governmental Contributory Retirement System, Local Governmental Noncontributory Retirement System, Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement Systems for employers with (without) Social Security coverage. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Utah Retirement Systems, 540 East 200 So. Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or by calling 1-800-365-8772.

Funding Policy: Plan members are required to contribute a percent of their covered salary (all or part may be paid by the employer) to the respective systems to which they belong. Members contribute 6% to the Contributory System. Paragonah Town is required to contribute 7.08% of covered salary to the Contributory System. The contribution rates are the actuarially determined rates and are approved by the Board as authorized by Chapter 49.

Paragonah Town, Utah contributions to the Contributory Retirement System for June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$5,925, \$5,804 and \$4,672 respectively. The contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 5. RISK MANAGEMENT

Paragonah Town, Utah is subject to various types of risk such as tort actions, theft, damage, or destruction of assets by intent or acts of God, and job related illnesses or injury.

The Town has procured commercial insurance coverage and Workman's Compensation Insurance which in the Town's estimation, is adequate to reduce the risk of loss to a manageable level.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Unaudited)

PARAGONAH TOWN, UTAH Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Budgeted Amo					Actual		Variance with Final Budget - Positive	
		Original		Final	A	mounts	(1	Vegative)	
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$	179,118	\$	179,118	\$	179,118	\$		
Resources (inflows):				•		,	•		
Taxes		62,420		62,420		70, 770		8,350	
Interest earnings		1,280		2,380		4,649		2,269	
Licenses and permits		2,390		2,390		6,194		3,804	
Intergovernmental revenues		7 2,275		133,923		134,136		213	
Charges for services		61,046		57,596		57,080		(516)	
Miscellaneous revenues		1,100		2,050		4,660		2,610	
Amounts available for appropriation		379,629		439,877		456,607		16,730	
Charges to appropriations (outflows):									
General government		100,284		96,984		96,448		536	
Highways & streets		36,000		37,900		35,667		2,233	
Public Safety		41,875		103,437		98 ,194		5,243	
Culture & recreation		4,791		4,791		2,603		2,188	
Cemetary		25,500		26,586		26,515		71	
Transfers Out		-		80,000		80, 000		-	
Total charges to appropriations		20 8,450		349,698		339,427		10,271	
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$	171,179	\$	90,179	\$	117,180	\$	27,001	

PARAGONAH TOWN, UTAH

Impact Fees

Year Ended June 30, 2006

Water Impact Fee Collections By Year:

Balance	 7,468
2006	 2,217
2005	1,589
2004	547
2003	550
2002	1,065
2001	\$ 1,500

Impact fees will be spent for well development and study. \$5,000 is scheduled to be disbursed by June 30,2007

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

PARAGONAH TOWN, UTAH

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2006

		emetary etual Care Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Assets:	_				
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 	70,164	\$ _\$	70, 164	
Total assets	_\$	70,164	\$	70,164	
Fund balances: Reserved					
Unreserved, undesignated	\$	70,164	\$	70,164	
Total fund balances		70,164		70,164	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	70 ,16 4	\$	70,164	

PARAGONAH TOWN, UTAH

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Cemetary Perpetual Care Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES:			
Interest earnings	\$ -	\$ -	
Charges for services	9, 624	9,624	
Total Revenues	9,624	9,624	
EXPENDITURES:			
General government			
Total Expenditures			
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	9,624	9,624	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Debt proceeds Operating transfers in Operating transfers out Sale of fixed assets Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	9,624	9,624	
FUND BALANCES JULY 1	60, 540	60,540	
FUND BALANCES JUNE 30	\$ 70,164	\$ 70,164	

COMPLIANCE SECTION

Certified Public Accountants / A Professional Corporation

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Honorable Town Council Paragonah Town Paragonah, Utah

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Paragonah Town, Utah as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise Paragonah Town, Utah's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2006. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Paragonah Town, Utah's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting, which we have reported to management of Paragonah Town, Utah in a separate letter dated December 11, 2006.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Paragonah Town, Utah's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our

audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain matters that we reported to management of Paragonah Town, Utah in a separate letter dated December 11, 2006.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management of Paragonah Town, Utah, and applicable federal and state funding and auditing agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

WILSON & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

Cedar City, Utah December 6, 2006

Certified Public Accountants / A Professional Corporation

PARAGONAH TOWN, UTAH AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH STATE FISCAL LAWS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

The Honorable Town Council Paragonah Town Paragonah, Utah

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Paragonah Town, Utah, for the year ended June 30, 2006 and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2006. As part of our audit, we have audited Paragonah Town's compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; eligibility; matching, level of effort, or earmarking; and special tests and provisions applicable to each of its major State assistance programs as required by the State of Utah's Legal Compliance Audit Guide for the year ended June 30, 2006. The Town received the following major State assistance programs from the State of Utah:

C Road Funds (Department of Transportation)

Our audit also included testwork on the Town's compliance with those general compliance requirements identified in the Compliance manual for Audits of Local Governments in Utah including:

Public Debt
Cash Management
Purchasing Requirements
Budgetary Compliance
Truth in Taxation
Liquor Law Enforcement
Other Compliance Requirements

B&C Roads Impact Fees

The management of Paragonah Town, Utah is responsible for the Town's compliance with all compliance requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis evidence about the Town's compliance with the requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed immaterial instances of noncompliance with requirements referred to above, which are described in the accompanying management letter. We considered these instances of noncompliance in forming our opinion on compliance, which is expressed in the following paragraph.

In our opinion, Paragonah Town, Utah, complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above and the requirements governing types of service allowed and unallowed; eligibility; matching, level of effort, or earmarking; reporting, and special tests and provisions that are applicable to each of its major State assistance programs for the year ended June 30, 2006.

WILSON & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

Cedar City, Utah December 6, 2006

Certified Public Accountants / A Professional Corporation

December 11, 2006

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Paragonah Town Paragonah, Utah

We have examined the financial statements of Paragonah Town, Utah for the year ended June 30, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2006. As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Town's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of our study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on the Town's financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole.

The management of Paragonah Town, Utah is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related cost of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation was made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of Paragonah Town taken as a whole. However, our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions that we believe require the Town's further attention.

Impact Fees

We noted during our exam that the Town did not expend any impact fees during the year.

The Town must expend fees within the six year limit allowed by the law. We further suggest that if any eligible projects are constructed by the Town, that impact fees are spent towards that project first.

Water and Electric Funds

During our exam we noted that the Water Fund had a net operating loss.

The Town must take steps to eliminate this net operating loss for the future. Rates for all enterprise funds should be reviewed yearly.

Cash in checking

We noted during our exam that the Town maintained an average of nearly \$176,000 in checking with amounts reaching as high as \$240,000.

We suggest that the Town reduce the amount maintained in checking to a minimal amount and that cash be transferred to PTIF to maximize interest earnings. The Wells Fargo checking account is earning .15% annual interest while PTIF is presently earning over 5%.

Purchasing Policies

We noted in our exam that it has been several years since the Town revised its purchasing policies

We suggest that the Town consider a review of the present policy and update it as needed.

The above conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the audit tests applied in our examination of the Town's June 30, 2006, financial statements.

Our comments are intended to be constructive in nature. The absence of positive or complimentary comments does not imply that the Town operates in an inefficient or ineffective manner. We welcome the opportunity to discuss these conditions in further detail and express our appreciation to the staff for their assistance during the examination.

This report is intended solely for the use of management and the Utah State Auditor and should not be used for any other purpose.

Sincerely,

Certified Public Accountants

Cedar City, Utah

Paragonah Town

P.O. Box 600247 Paragonah, Utah 84760 (435) 477-8979

December 28, 2006

Jim Wilson, CPA Wilson & Company P.O. Box 1110 Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The following statements are written in response to your management letter concerning Paragonah Town's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2006, and your findings concerning the Town's internal accounting control procedures:

Impact Fees

The impact fees will be expended during the 2007 fiscal year to help pay for an impact fee study.

Water and Electric Funds

The Town raised its base water rate by \$5 in July 2006. We will continue to monitor the Water Fund to ensure that we do not have a net operating loss in the future.

Cash in checking

Funds will be transferred from the town's checking account to a higher interest PTIF account. We will keep only a minimal amount in checking and will continue to monitor it so that anything over this amount is transferred to a PTIF account.

Purchasing Policies

We will review the Town's Purchasing Policy and update it as needed.

Thank you for all of the time you and your staff have spent on our audit. We appreciate the information you provide to us on how we can improve our internal accounting control procedures. You and your staff are always a pleasure to work with.

Sincerely,

Constance Robinson, Mayor

Town of Paragonah

Certified Public Accountants / A Professional Corporation

December 11, 2006

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Paragonah Town Paragonah, Utah

We have examined the financial statements of Paragonah Town, Utah for the year ended June 30, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2006. As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Town's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of our study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on the Town's financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole.

The management of Paragonah Town, Utah is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related cost of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation was made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of Paragonah Town taken as a whole. However, our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions that we believe require the Town's further attention.

Impact Fees

We noted during our exam that the Town did not expend any impact fees during the year.

The Town must expend fees within the six year limit allowed by the law. We further suggest that if any eligible projects are constructed by the Town, that impact fees are spent towards that project first.

Water and Electric Funds

During our exam we noted that the Water Fund had a net operating loss.

The Town must take steps to eliminate this net operating loss for the future. Rates for all enterprise funds should be reviewed yearly.

Cash in checking

We noted during our exam that the Town maintained an average of nearly \$176,000 in checking with amounts reaching as high as \$240,000.

We suggest that the Town reduce the amount maintained in checking to a minimal amount and that cash be transferred to PTIF to maximize interest earnings. The Wells Fargo checking account is earning .15% annual interest while PTIF is presently earning over 5%.

Purchasing Policies

We noted in our exam that it has been several years since the Town revised its purchasing policies

We suggest that the Town consider a review of the present policy and update it as needed.

The above conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the audit tests applied in our examination of the Town's June 30, 2006, financial statements.

Our comments are intended to be constructive in nature. The absence of positive or complimentary comments does not imply that the Town operates in an inefficient or ineffective manner. We welcome the opportunity to discuss these conditions in further detail and express our appreciation to the staff for their assistance during the examination.

This report is intended solely for the use of management and the Utah State Auditor and should not be used for any other purpose.

Sincerely,

WILSON & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Cedar City, Utah